HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

VOL. VI. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1825. No. 286.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, July 19.		Fayetteville July 28.		Newbern. July 23.		Petersburg July 29.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 a 125		125 a 160		150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	10		6	7	5½	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		12	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	24	17	23
Corn,	bush.	80	100	70	80	50	70	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			17	18	17	18	15	20
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	12	14	15	16	12½	16
Flaxseed,	bush.			80	85	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	562	575	500	600	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton	10000		11000	12000	—		11200	12500
Lard,	lb.		10	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250	—			200
Molasses,	gall.	36	40	37	40	30		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	750	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	350		350	400	500		400	450
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		50	65	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	163
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		100	105	—		75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	32½	35	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* * * The annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Tuesday the 16th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 1. 85—

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Picket.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,

Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of the law, and will attend the courts of Randolph, Chatham, Guilford and Orange counties. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly and diligently attended to. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at the Hillsborough Book Store.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for Post-Office accounts, will do well to call and pay them, and save costs, as no longer indulgence will be given.

☞ Those in arrears need not expect any farther credit for postage, until all arrearages are paid up.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

Aug. 1. 85—3w

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Pittsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion; and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee.

Pittsborough, July 23. 84—3w.

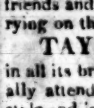
Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 21st of July, between Hillsborough and Raleigh, one pair of saddlebags containing the following papers, viz. One note on Mark Moore for one hundred and fifty dollars, given about six weeks ago and due in one month or less from the time it was given; John H. Revis witness to said note. One on John Hicks, with Anderson Hicks security, for two hundred and fourteen dollars, at interest from the date; this note was made payable to Randolph Noe and Charles Chrisman, and had several credits on it. One note on John Hicks for twenty-seven dollars, with myself security, which note I paid off myself, and tore off my name. One note on Tollever L. Hicks for eleven or twelve dollars. One note on Jacob Stare, for one hundred dollars, due in six months after it was given. Also several bills of sale for negroes; three bills of sale of Joel Yancey, one of Wm. Simpson, one of Benjamin Brown, and others not recollected. Two books, the Masonic Chart, the other the Mason's Monitor. Also a Freemason's apron; one deposition taken in Granville county, N. C.; one fur hat, two pair of white pantaloons, two shirts, three or four cravats, two waistcoats, and some receipts. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading any of said notes or property, Please, if found, deliver the same to William N. Pratt, esq. Orange county N. C.

William A. Hicks.

July 27. 84—3w.

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.



THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do.	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment, or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials, which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v. *William Thom.* — John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* — Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 2 50. 77—6w

From the Literary and Evangelical Magazine.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

We Virginians perhaps beyond any other people in the U. States, boast of our attachment to republicanism; but if we would carefully attend to certain sentiments and opinions which are almost daily expressed among us, we should find ground to suspect that with all our boasted republicanism there is a strong tincture of aristocracy. Although I have long entertained this opinion, yet I was never so well satisfied of its truth, as I have been since the passage of the law for the education of the children of the poor at the expense of the Literary Fund. From the manner in which many expressed themselves, it was evident they considered the education of the poor as of no importance. The slaves they looked upon as the persons who are to perform the chief part of the labour necessary in society, and their masters as the persons who are to be our politicians, our lawyers, our physicians, and our merchants; but the poor are a supernumerary class, of little use in society, and deserving of but little attention. It is true that but few would bring out these sentiments point blanc, yet from the expressions which would occasionally escape from them it was manifest that such were their inward and genuine opinions. With people under such a bias of mind as that which I have stated, it was not to be expected that any plan for the education of the poor would meet with a cordial approbation, much less such a plan as that adopted by our legislature, which appropriates money for the education of the poor, but none for the education of the middle or higher classes.

From this indifference to the poor, I am satisfied, has arisen much of the opposition to the plan under consideration which has appeared; although that opposition did not all manifest itself in the same way. Some were for withdrawing the money from the poor and applying it to the support of the university, which is a seminary for the education of the rich. Others, who cared very little for the education either of the rich or the poor, thought the money ought to be thrown into the public treasury for the purpose of diminishing the taxes. But although much of the opposition has arisen from the source I have mentioned, I do not think that was the origin of it all. I believe that some thought although the end our legislature had in view was one of considerable importance, yet that the plan they had adopted was not well calculated to accomplish the end; and that there were objections to the plan, or evils attending it, which would overbalance the good which it might effect. As I am a friend to that plan, permit me to occupy a few of your pages for the purpose of explaining my reasons.

My first reason is that it is a plan of great simplicity and ease of execution. It will doubtless be admitted by every intelligent man that complexity is a great objection to any plan, and simplicity a great recommendation; but there is no case in which the remark will apply with greater force than in such a one as that under consideration. The law for the education of the poor was to be carried into effect in every part of the state, and by men of various degrees of information and various degrees of zeal, and, in almost every instance, by men without experience in such matters, and who had, generally, not even thought on the subject. In the New-England states the people had greatly the advantage of us in this respect. Their systems were introduced when the population was inconsiderable, and their clergy being men of education and dispersed at regular intervals over the country would take the lead, or at least would aid by their countenance and exertions any reasonable plan for the general diffusion of learning. Their country moreover was divided, from an early period, into small districts which they call towns (townships we would say.) These towns or townships, have been in the habit, from time almost immemorial, of transacting within themselves certain civil business. By practice they acquire a facility in attending to the local concerns of the town and a readiness in transacting such business; but in Virginia it is quite otherwise. We have no civil division smaller than counties, and we have never been accustomed to act in concert on the subject of education, nor, until the law under consideration was enacted, have we even had a legal provision for the education of children either rich or poor; consequently we were wholly unpractised in matters of this kind. It was very important then that the plan which should be adopted should be extremely simple and easy of execution, and I much question whether the ingenuity of man could devise one possessing those important qualities in a greater degree that the present plan for the education of the poor.

But let us for a moment view the plan itself. The courts of the several counties, cities, &c. are required annually to appoint such a number of discreet persons, for school commissioners, not less than five nor more than fifteen, as they may think necessary for their county, city, &c. and this is all the attention that is necessary to be given to the matter by the court unless a vacancy should occur by the death or refusal to act of any school commissioner, and that vacancy they are to supply. As to the school commissioners themselves, the first year of their appointment they will need to meet together twice. At their first meeting they must lay off their county into as many districts as there are commissioners, and assign to each commissioner one district; they must also elect a treasurer and clerk; at the end of the year they must meet again to make out their report for the president and directors of the literary fund and to examine and receive their treasurer's account; or if at their first meeting they are doubtful whether they can effect a second, they may appoint a committee of three to examine the treasurer's account and to make out the report for the president and directors of the literary fund; but after the first year it will seldom be necessary that the commissioners should meet more than once, or at least they can transact all their business as a body in one day, which they may effect thus: When they meet at the end of their year, which is in October, they inspect and pass the treasurer's account, and make out their report for the president and directors of the literary fund. The court which is then sitting, is informed that the school commissioners' year has expired. The court will always, unless in some unusual case, re-appoint as many of the same commissioners as will agree to act again. And as a majority of them perhaps always agree to act again, they are re-appointed. They immediately retire to their room and elect their clerk and treasurer for the ensuing year, and it is not necessary they should meet again until the ensuing October. In the mean time their duties as school commissioners will require but little of their attention. In most cases each one is already acquainted with all the people in his district, and knows who are proper objects for the bounty of the literary fund; but if he is not sufficiently acquainted he can easily become so, by either riding a part of a day through such parts of his district as are least known to him, or he can acquire the necessary information by making inquiry of persons in whom he can confide. The rest of his business will be chiefly transacted for him by the people in the district themselves, which they will do as follows: Whenever any particular neighbourhood wishes to make up a school, as it is termed, and a teacher offers in whom they can confide, their first effort is, by carrying round a subscription paper to ascertain the number of scholars that will be subscribed by those who are considered able to pay. The next step is to apply to the school commissioner of the district to ascertain how many of the neighbourhood he will agree to pay for out of the literary fund. The commissioner has only to consider a little what children in that neighbourhood are proper objects for public bounty, and how much money he can venture to appropriate for that particular school. When he has made up his mind on the subject, which he can generally do in a few minutes, he gives the person applying to him the necessary information, and at the same time directs that the teacher of the school shall be informed that he must keep an exact account of the number of days each scholar attends

... [illegible] paid for out of the literary fund, and that the teacher will be required to make oath to his account. At the close of the first quarter, or half year, at the discretion of the teacher, he makes out his account, makes oath to it before a magistrate, and presents it to a school commissioner, who, if he approves of it, endorses an order for payment to the treasurer.

Here all is simple and easy of execution. No complicated arrangements to be entered into; no houses to be built at public expense, and no disputes, and jangling, and time spent, in determining where they shall be built. All is easy to be done, and soon done.

Secondly: This plan is not only easy of execution but it is cheap. The utmost that can be expended, as the law at present stands, is two and an half per centum to the treasurer in the several counties and a few other incidental expenses of but small amount. The annual sum appropriated for the education of the poor, in the whole state, is $45,000. Two and an half per centum upon the sum is $1,125. If the other incidental expenses be added, the annual sum will amount to about $1,400, but we will say $1,500. To extend education to every county in the state and to every corner of every county, at so small an expense must be cheap indeed.

Thirdly: This plan, if pursued for any considerable length of time, will introduce amongst us a much greater proportion of repectable and well-qualified teachers than we have at present. Heretofore there have been but few instances, in Virginia, of men well qualified for teachers of English schools, devoting their lives to that occupation; and the reason was, the salaries of English teachers were insufficient and precarious. Almost every man who possessed the qualifications necessary for a good English teacher could in some other more agreeable occupation obtain a more competent and independent livelihood. But now, in addition to the sums the people themselves are able to subscribe and pay for the education of their children, the commonwealth annually distributes 45,500 dollars, which all goes into the pockets of the teachers of English schools. This must be sensibly felt, and if continued long enough to give a confidence in its permanence, will produce a sensible effect on the character and qualifications of our teachers. Men will become teachers for a time who otherwise would not; and some will devote themselves to teaching, as a permanent occupation, who otherwise would have pursued some other avocation. Indeed it seems to me that the improvement in our teachers is manifest already; and I am persuaded that, unless opposition in our public journals, or some other cause, should render it doubtful whether the present provision for the education of the poor will be continued, the character of our English teachers will go on steadily to improve. Some persons are for establishing academies all over the state, each one of which is annually to send forth a litter of teachers well stored with Latin and Greek, who will teach our little boys and girls the rudiments of English in a most excellent manner. For my part I think we have more academies already that are of any use. Our statute book abounds with them. I am besides no admirer of the proposed method of constructing our literary edifice by beginning in the middle and building downward. I would rather pursue the good old plan of beginning at the bottom and building upwards. But I have neither time nor space to go into a discussion of this question at large at present. I need only observe, that if we afford a competent support to teachers, we will find them rising up amongst us, as it were, spontaneously, and we will find them flowing in upon us from the north-east, the north, and even the west.

Fourthly: The plan at present in use amongst us, is of great use, not only to the poor, but also to people in moderate circumstances. One man will tell you that formerly, before the school-law came into operation, he was under the necessity of subscribing four or five scholars in order to make up a school, when he expected to send only three or four; another will tell you that he was under the necessity of subscribing for three or four, when he only expected to send two or three: but that since the school law came into operation they do not find it necessary to subscribe for more than they intend to send. A third will tell you that there are so many poor people in his neighbourhood and so few in good circumstances, that a school could not be made, and their children were likely to grow up without education, but that since the school-law came into operation they find things sensibly bettered in this respect.

The advantage which I have just mentioned is one which few seem to have thought of, but which is nevertheless of very great importance. The money expended in the education of the children of the poor aids essentially in the education of the children of those in better circumstances.

Fifthly: The plan we are considering is peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances and state of the country. This perhaps is not so much a separate and distinct head, as the sum and substance of the whole. No plan, however plausible in theory, can be useful in practice, unless it possess this essential ingredient. The want of experience in our people renders it essential that the plan should be simple and well understood; the want of zeal among them renders it essential that the execution of the plan should require but little of their time. I much question whether the ingenuity of man could devise a plan possessing these essential qualities in a greater or even as great a degree as the one under consideration. But the plan is moreover peculiarly well adapted to the state of things among us, from its accommodating itself to the unavoidable ambulatory state of schools. From the dispersed state of our population it seldom happens, except in towns, that a school can be continued long in the same neighbourhood. A few families, in a particular neighbourhood, have children growing up who need education. The parents unite and form a school. A schoolhouse is built by their joint efforts in some situation nearly centrical. Within a few years the children of some of the families have received all the education their parents intend them to receive, and that neighbourhood becomes too weak to form a school. Part of the children of the neighbourhood however still need to be educated, and their parents find it necessary to form a new association for the purpose. A new schoolhouse must be built to suit the convenience of the new association. A few years after, this association is dissolved and another formed, and thus it is that the situation of our country schools is continually changing. A necessary consequence of this to be sure is, that our country schoolhouses are generally very perishable fabrics, and this undoubtedly is an inconvenience; but it is an inconvenience which arises inevitably from the sparse state of our population. A system of schools might easily be devised which would apparently, upon paper, remedy this inconvenience, but would be found impracticable in practice. Our laws upon this subject to be effectual must adapt themselves to the state of things among us, and make as few inroads as possible upon the habits of our people. The plan which our legislature has adopted is admirably conformed to that state and to those habits; and sorry should I be if that legislature should ever be induced to attempt any plan not suited to our people. No such plan could succeed. An attempt to bring it into operation might waste much time and money, but must in the end prove abortive. Even despots find it necessary to conform their plans in a considerable degree to the circumstances and habits of their subjects, how much more necessary must it be amongst a free people.

When I began this communication I intended to reply to the several objections to our present plan for educating the poor, which have appeared at different times in the Literary and Evangelical Magazine; but as I have already filled up the space I ought reasonably to claim, I shall only notice one or two of them.

Much has been said of "Old Field Schools," and they are always mentioned in terms of great contempt. For my own part I scarcely ever pass an Old Field School, and indeed scarcely ever think of one, without agreeable emotions. I naturally say to myself "at such a school as this our Washington, our Henry, our Waddle, our Graham, our Hoge, passed the days of their boyhood, and imbibed the rudiments of that knowledge which enabled them in after life so essentially to serve their country." Such a school always presents to my mind the ideas of health, of innocence, and of athletic sport, and I view them as the nurseries from which are to arise the future stays and supports of civil society. I view them moreover as exactly adapted to the state and circumstances of the country, and although their appearance is humble their value is great.

But we are told that it is an intolerable feature in the plan we are advocating, that before a man can avail himself of its advantages he must give in a declaration of his property, or in other words must admit that to be true which all his neighbours know to be true, and which they know to be true whether he admits it or not. I confess I can see no injury such an admission can do him, nor can I see what service a man would render the poor who would instil into their minds a lofty, high-minded, stoical pride, which would prevent them from accepting, for the benefit of their children, the boon which their country offers.

A School Commissioner.

LONDON EPISTLE.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments: from the 18th of the Fifth Month, to the 26th of the same, inclusive, 1825.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

Dear Friends, We have sensibly felt the loss of some of our dear and honored friends, whose labors in the work of the Lord have in former years been blessed in this meeting: and who have long been examples to the flock by the humility and piety of their lives. But through the mercy of the Most High we have been strengthened in the humbling persuasion, that, in his unfailing goodness, He is still continuing to bless us, and He has condescended to be near us in this our annual assembly. In the fellowship of the Gospel, we therefore again salute you, our endeared brethren and sisters, wherever situated; desiring that amongst you, and in all the families of the earth, the love of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, may increase and abound exceedingly.

May our elder brethren and sisters, who have passed and are passing through many tribulations and conflicts, continue to trust in the Lord; in the full belief that as they persevere unto the end, their exercise for the salvation of their own souls, and for the prosperity of the church, will, through the mediation of our Redeemer, be rewarded with a glorious immortality. And we exhort those who are in the meridian of life, whose time and talents ought to be devoted to the service of the truth, to exercise a sound judgment in the fear of the Lord, and to be firm and steadfast in their respective allotments. And as we have rejoiced in the belief that many in early life have yielded to the visitations of heavenly love, we do very tenderly entreat these to hold fast whereunto they have attained; to wait before the Lord in reverence and humility for further preparation for usefulness in His service, and with meekness and diffidence, yet with zeal and fidelity, to pursue the path of obedience. And O! that we may be all manifesting our attachment to the genuine, unchangeable principles of the Gospel. An adherence to its doctrines has been the support of our predecessors; both of those who were the instruments in gathering us to be a distinct religious society, and of their faithful successors down to the present time. The principles embrace faith in that redemption which comes by Jesus Christ who ever liveth as our Intercessor with the Father and in the immediate teachings of the Holy Spirit.

It is indeed the great duty of every one who professes the name of Christ, rightly to estimate these highly and important truths. It ought to be his frequent concern, by watchfulness unto prayer, (a duty often enjoined, but which cannot be too deeply impressed,) to imitate the example of our blessed Saviour, and to obey his sacred precepts. If thus concerned, he will be anxious by an honest examination to ascertain, whether, by a daily course of self-denials he is evincing his sense of the marvellous love displayed by the coming in the flesh, and as a sacrifice for sin, of the Son of God, who is "the light of the world."—(John viii. 12.)

We are persuaded, beloved friends, that if these solemn subjects have their due place in the mind, you will become fearful lest the love of the world should dispossess you of the love of God. In this day of comparative outward ease, and of exemption from great suffering in the support of our views of the pure and spiritual nature of the gospel, it especially behoves us to be on our guard that we be not gradually drawn aside from the simplicity of the Truth as it is in Jesus. It is upon this principle of simplicity that our testimony to plainness in speech, behaviour and apparel rests. And, believing as we do, that nothing ought to be esteemed little, that forms a part of our Christian duty, we would exhort all our members to an entire consistency on these points. But we would remind you, dear friends, that this simplicity includes something more: and that it is also incumbent upon us to consider, whether we are not in danger of following the vain fashions of the world in the decoration of our houses; and whether, whilst given to hospitality, we are sufficiently careful to observe due moderation in our manner of living.

At a period when the Christian religion is advocated, and its inestimable blessings are made known, to an extent exceeding that in any former age of the world, it becomes a people who so openly profess a belief in the immediate guidance of the Spirit of Truth, to be peculiarly watchful and circumspect in their whole lives and conversation, and to keep themselves loose from the entangling snares of the world. They will then further see the importance of guarding, on one hand against the adoption of opinions which would weaken their faith in the safe guidance of this heavenly Instructor; whilst on the other, a humbling conviction of the inestimable value of this unmerited gift of God will lead them to speak with reverent caution of its teachings, and to fear lest they should ascribe the workings of their own imagination to the revelation of the Most High.

The consistent Christian will make no compromise of principle. When persecution does not await him, it will be his earnest prayer that, whilst he thankfully enjoyes the temporal blessings dispensed by the all-bounteous Giver, he may not so fix his heart upon these fading treasures as to be unprepared, should the day of trouble overtake him, to stand with uprightness, and to adorn his profession by patiently enduring affliction. Whilst, upon a well-grounded conviction, he is satisfied that he ought to be aiming at a perfect standard, he will be solicitous that on part of his demeanor, that none of his transactions among men, may tend to diminish the excellence of that standard in the view of those with whom he associates.

He that is concerned to support the character of a follower of Christ, and who amongst us would disclaim this character? —ought to be earnest in his endeavour that accessions of wealth do not in any way disqualify him for the discharge of every duty. Those who, whilst honestly and diligently endeavouring to provide for their families, have to encounter many difficulties, have a strong claim on the sympathy of their friends, yet they need not fear, as they continue to place their whole trust in our Heavenly Father but that he will care for them in such way as he sees meet. But if any, whether of the more affluent, or of those who cannot be ranked in this class, are deviating from safe and regular methods of business, if they are carried away by uncertain and hazardous, though plausible schemes for getting rich, if they yield to a desire rapidly to enlarge their possessions—such are in imminent danger. They cannot justly expect the blessing of the Most High on such pursuits: their spiritual eye becomes dim; and they perceive not with clearness of the light which would lead them to perfect holiness in the fear of God. And we believe that if there were a due attention to this light, there would be a larger proportion of our members qualified to fill the stations of Elders and Overseers amongst us. When the duties of these officers are faithfully discharged, it greatly tends to the edification of the body in love. How beautiful and how safe would be our condition, if we were all endeavouring each in his proper allotment, to walk in humility and devotedness of heart before the Lord!

The practice of frequent retirement in spirit greatly assists us on our way to the kingdom of heaven. If an impartial review of our conduct then takes place, and if the sincere and secret petition is raised for Almighty help, we are led from an undue attachment to the things of this life, and our hopes and dependence are increasingly placed upon our Holy Redeemer. The sacred truths of the Bible are often at such times brought to remembrance with consolation and strength. It is one among the many evidences of the divine authority of Holy Scripture, that in the various ages of the Christian Church, its invaluable contents have produced in true believers a harmonizing sense of their blessed effects. If in humility, and in reliance upon the Spirit which gave them forth, we are diligent in reading these sacred writings, we become increasingly sensible of their value. We are then prepared from our experience to say that they are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus, and readily subscribe to the truth of the position, that, in order to the accomplishment of this great end, they need no human comment: and we are anxious that our fellow men, in every region of the globe, may possess, and may be able to read, the volume of inspiration.

As it is the natural effect of obedience to the love of Christ revealed in the heart, to enlarge our love to others, the more we are brought under the influence of this principle, the more we shall be prepared to employ a portion of our time and of our substance, in promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind. We therefore desire that a disposition for active benevolence may be cherished in every heart: each being concerned to know for himself, in what way, consistently with his private and social duties, he may employ his talents for the good of others, and steadily to persevere in what he may have rightly undertaken; with a constant reference to the divine blessing:—not with a view to popularity or ostentation, but simply in acting the part of a wise and faithful servant who must give an account to his Lord at his coming.

No subject of this description has more interested our feelings, from year to year, than the continuance of those who are kept in bondage. In the course of our present deliberations, the cruelties of this horrid system of injustice have afresh called forth our deep commiseration; and we earnestly desire, notwithstanding the slow progress that is made in this great cause, that no discouragement may prevail, but rather that all may be incited to labor with greater zeal for the utter abolition of the Slave trade and of Slavery.

The importance of rightly training the youthful mind in very early life has again claimed our serious attention, and we cannot better convey our present concern than by reviving the following pertinent counsel: "We tenderly, affectionately, yet earnestly entreat such as are parents, or have the care of children, that they be very early and firm in endeavouring to habituate them to a due subjection of their will; that having maturely weighed the injunctions which they find necessary to impose, they suffer them not to be disregarded and disobeyed. The habit of obedience, which may thus be induced, will render the relation of parent and child additionally endearing; and as it will prepare the infant mind for a more ready reception of the necessary restraints of the cross, it may be considered, in part, as preparing the way of the Lord; whilst those who neglect to bend the tender minds of their children to parental authority, and connive at their early tendencies to hurtful gratifications, are, more or less, making way for the enemy and destroyer."*

In connexion with the usual proceedings of this Meeting, it has been reported that the sufferings of our members, including the charges of distraint, have amounted to upwards of twelve thousand nine hundred pounds. With a very few exceptions, they have been incurred in support of our Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. We have received Epistles from all the American Yearly Meetings, and one from Ireland, and can again observe that this mode of intercourse engthens the bond of their fellowship our beloved and distant brethren.

We may thankfully acknowledge, that after carefully reviewing the situation of our Society, we have no ground for increased discouragement in regard to the state of things amongst us. We have had abundant cause to speak well of the goodness and power of our Heavenly Father, whose banner over us has been love; and in conclusion, and we desire reverently to "commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by JOSIAH FOSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

*See supplements to extracts from the meetings of the yearly meeting, page 276.

STAUNTON CONVENTION.

From our correspondents—dated, Whig Office, Richmond, July 30.

As the deepest and most intense anxiety to become acquainted with the proceedings of this body pervades the public mind, we hasten to spread before our readers the substance of the intelligence, contained in the papers and private communications received by the last night's mail.

On Monday, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, the delegates appointed by the friends of reform in Accomac, Albamarle, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Brooke, Berkeley, Campbell, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy Jefferson, Lewis, Loudoun, Lynchburg, Monongalia, Nelson, Ohio, Patrick, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Prince William, Randolph, Richmond City, Buckingham, Shenandoah, Spottsylvania, Stafford, and Tyler, assembled in convention, pursuant to appointment, in the new presbyterian church in Staunton.

The Honorable William McCoy, of Pendleton, was elected president, Samuel Edwards, secretary, and Mr. John Clarke, of Augusta, door-keeper.

The convention being thus organized, was on motion, adjourned till Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 26.

The convention having met pursuent to adjournment several of the delegates from the counties of Rockingham, Greenbrier, Shenandoah, and Randolph, who were absent the day before, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Campbell, the following resolution, which was adopted, and was offered as a substitute for sundry resolutions presented by Messrs. Mercer, Doddridge, Chaplane, Lewis of Spottsylvania, Cook, Thomson of Fairfax, Perrow, and Scot of Fauquier, expressive of the opinions which they respectively entertained in relation to the object of the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each delegation be appointed to inquire and report what measures, in their opinion, it is proper and expedient for this meeting to adopt for the attainment of the object for which it is assembled.

And the following gentleman were appointed the committee:—

Messrs. Lewis, Mercer, Doddridge, Chaplane, Lewis of Spottsylvania, Cook, Thompson of Fairfax, Perrow, Randolph, Joynes, Thompson of Amherst, Patteson, Williams, Minnis,

Hunter, Turner, Field, Scott, Armstrong, Starke, Green, Jackson, Morgan, Maxwell, Pollard, Morgan of Monongalia, Staples, Jones, Cackley, Sigler, Gibson, Lee, Scott of Richmond, Robertson of Rockingham, Lovell, Watkins, Hickman, and Caldwell.

The various resolutions, above alluded to, were, on motion, referred to this committee.

And the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, July 27.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, but as the committee had not yet prepared its report, it was adjourned till four o'clock P. M. at which hour the committee presented a report which was ordered by the house to be taken up in a committee of the whole the next day.

We regret that a copy of this report could not be procured before the departure of the mail; but it consists of a series of resolutions, the most important and interesting of which, are, that the constitution is defective and should be amended.

1st, By a radical change in the organization of the executive department.

2ndly, By an extension of the right of suffrage,—and

3rdly, By a more equal apportionment of representation.

It also contains a solemn disclaimer against any, the slightest interference with the independence of the judiciary, and concludes by recommending that a memorial be presented from the different counties in the state, praying the passage of a law, by which the sense of the people on the subject of a convention, may be ascertained.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

We have received by way of Richmond and from the office of the Constitutional Whig, the very brief proceedings of the first three days of the convention at Staunton, which our readers will find in preceding columns. No later and no more full information has yet come to hand. We feel particularly anxious to see at large, the report of the committee which was presented on Wednesday; for, if its various features have been correctly summed up, and report has not overrated its merits, it is a paper which will do credit to the patriotism, ability and discretion of the convention, should that body make it their own by adoption. No matter how widely our citizens may differ as to the defects of our state constitution, or what variety of opinion may prevail as to the best mode of seeking a correction of the evils complained of, it is gratifying to observe that nothing like ill blood exists, that discussion proceeds without anger, that there are no breaches of either private or political friendships:—and, taking the moderate and dignified course of the Staunton delegates so far as a sample of what the convention may do in future, we are happy in the belief that a great measure of governmental reform, begun in the purest and most honorable motives, will be pursued in harmony and affected in peace.

Audi alteram partem.—Our readers doubtless recollect that Gov. Troup of Georgia, in one of his communications to the legislature of that state, imputed to the attorney general of the United States, the following sentiment said to have been uttered by him before the Supreme Court at its late term, viz—"That slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and Nature, cannot exist."

Upon this imputed sentiment, were chiefly predicated the charges made by the governor, against the general government.

In reference to this subject, a correspondence has taken place between Mr. Wirt, and Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Washington, Judge Duvall, Judge Thompson, Mr. Emmett, and Mr. Wheaton. The object of Mr. Wirt's communication was to ascertain if he had ever maintained before the Supreme Court, the proposition above stated. All the persons appealed to, confidently state, that the charge is incorrect, and as they make this statement in pretty much the same language, it is unnecessary to publish their several replies. In giving the Chief Justice's answer, we embody the spirit of the whole. He says, the Attorney General denounced the slave trade—not slavery; the practice of making freemen slaves—not that of holding in slavery those that were born slaves. He thinks it impossible that the Attorney could have hinted at and interference of the government of the union with slavery in the respective States; because, such a hint, however remote, would have excited his attention too strongly to be entirely forgotten.

Raleigh Register.

A copper snake, about four feet long, was killed in the lower part of this county, a few days since, which contained fifty-four young ones. The snake was killed by Major Morrow, who related the fact to us. It was lying at its length on a log, and with an axe he severed the head from the body; one snake after another then came out at the neck, until the number amounted to fifty-four. *Catawba Journal.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 10.

To-morrow the citizens of this county will be called upon to exercise one of the most important privileges of a free people—to choose persons to represent them in the councils of the state and of the nation. It is a privilege purchased by the toil and blood of our fathers, and should be exercised with that discretion and due deliberation becoming so important a trust. In making the selection which the constitution requires of us, we should not only ask "is he honest?" but it is our duty also to consider the question "IS HE CAPABLE?" for however honest and upright his intentions, and patriotic his feelings, if he possess not *the ability*, he cannot perform the important functions required of him, or do justice to the people who elect him—he can neither do good, nor prevent evil. And is it not also necessary to inquire, whether the contracted, saving policy, advocated by some perhaps good and patriotic men, will be more likely to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of this state, than an imitation of the more bold and liberal measures pursued in some of the other states, particularly in New-York and Pennsylvania. To what an enviable height of prosperity such a system of measures has raised the state of New-York, may be seen from the following article from the Yates (N. Y.) Republican of the 12th ultimo.

A proud day for the state of New-York.

On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to New-York. The short space of 8 years and 2 months, only, will have passed away since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for a world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before—an uninterrupted artificial navigation (including the Champlain canal,) of 414 miles, and this, too, through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rocks. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789, which sum it has been enabled to raise on very advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed: far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of 10,000 dollars annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusion of learning. We have constructed a state prison, on the best mode extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched, in various ways, and by various means, every section of the state. In fact, what have we not done in the march of improvement? Yet, who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus incurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished? By men young in the science of self government, who have been scarce half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who, then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

In our preceding columns will be found an article on the Public Schools of Virginia. It is an important subject; and when our citizens see what is doing in other states, they may, perhaps, be induced to consider what may be necessary to be done in this.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—A youth about fourteen years of age, the son of Mr. Wm. Laughter, residing near this town, on Saturday last, whilst attempting to draw the load from a gun, that was heavily charged with buck shot, and which unexpectedly fired, received its whole contents in his arm, breast, and abdomen. The arm was so completely and horribly shattered, as to require immediate amputation. The shot which took effect in other parts, produced some wounds so deep and serious as to mock all medical skill.

The unfortunate youth suffered without expressing any extreme pain, until 11 o'clock on Sunday night, when he expired, as we understand, from a mortification of the intestines.

Warrenton Reporter.

The accounts from all parts of the state, in relation to the corn crops, are very encouraging. In this quarter, with some few exceptions, the crops of corn are unusually promising. The season, thus far, has been propitious, and we have every encouragement to expect an abundant harvest. Cotton also looks well and promises a liberal reward to the farmer. The wheat crops in some parts of the country, suffered severely from the *rust*, and in some instances they were not cut, not being considered worth the labor; but on the whole, the cultivators of the soil have abundant cause for gratitude, and little cause for murmuring or discontent. *Catawba Journal.*

We learn from the Philadelphia Sentine that General Lafayette's claims under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution amount, it is said, to six hundred thousand francs—Should he receive that sum, about $120,000, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision) it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it.—It is understood that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the United States.

We have seen it stated, on what authority it does not appear, that whether convicted or acquitted, Com. Porter will retire from the service at the close of his trial. It is moreover said that he has been offered an admiralty in the Mexican navy, which he will accept.

The Georgetown (South Carolina) Gazette states, that there is a disease among the horses in that neighborhood that proves very fatal. They are suddenly taken with a stiffness in the legs, then blunder about with their eyes staring wide open, perfectly blind, and in a few minutes drop down dead. A great many have died lately.

A violent and destructive tornado, accompanied with a shower of hail, passed over Cushing (Me.) on Wednesday 13th ult. Crops, cattle, barns, windows, fences and trees were destroyed, or levelled by the force of the hail and wind. The hail stones were half as large as hen's eggs. The wind blew with such power, that those who were exposed to it were raised from the ground. Horses and cattle were blown down. A calf was carried a distance of 40 or 50 rods; and an ox-cart of Mr. Gray's was blown to the distance of 8 or 10 rod, and lodged bottom upwards upon a fence. The principal damage sustained was within the range of about three quarters of a mile in width, and extending three or four miles in length. Its course was about north-west.

France and Hayti.—Information has been received at New-York, by a vessel from Port au Prince, that an amicable arrangement was concluded between France and the government of Hayti, on the 11th inst. The French commissioner arrived off Port au Prince on the 2d inst. and despatched a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the town. After opening the negotiations on board a frigate, on the 4th, the commissioners landed, and the French fleet, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, one of 74, two of 60, five frigates of 44, two brigs of 18, and a small brig and two schooners, was permitted to go up to the town, where the arrangements were completed on the 11th. The amount of 150 millions of francs, (nearly 30,000,000 of dollars) is to be paid by Hayti to France, in five annual instalments: and during the period of five years, the trade with France, by French subjects in French vessels, is to be subject to only one half the duties paid by other nations.

There were great rejoicings at Port au Prince, in consequence of this event.

Washington, August 2.

General LAFAYETTE arrived at the seat of government yesterday afternoon, from Baltimore, accompanied by one of the sons of the president of the United States, who had gone out some miles on the Baltimore road with the carriage of the president, to meet and conduct the General to town. The general was attended by his son and secretary, and on reaching the city proceeded immediately to the mansion of the president, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city.

It is understood that Gen. LAFAYETTE will receive visitors from one to three o'clock to day. *Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Rush entered upon his duties, as secretary of the treasury, yesterday. *Ib.*

Norfolk, July 27.

Horrid Murder!—A friend near Kempsville has communicated to us the following particulars of one of the most daring and atrocious acts of homicide within our remembrance:

On Monday last an inquest was held on the body of John Rudder, who was murdered in his bed by some unknown ruffian, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the preceding evening. The evidence given in to the jury by the family of the deceased, was, that Mr. Rudder immediately after eating his supper, retired to bed and soon fell asleep. The rest of his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, (grown,) and two sons, (one about 10 and the other 8 years old,) were sitting in the room in which they supped, and which is separated from the bed chamber by a passage, the doors of the two rooms facing each other, and both left open, when they heard the footsteps of some person who entered the room where the deceased slept, and were immediately after startled by the sound of blows and a violent struggling. Mrs. Rudder in great alarm, ran into the room, and there beheld a stout colored man in the act of murdering her husband!—She seized the assassin's arm and implored him to spare the life of his victim; but the sanguinary monster dashing her from him, bade her begone, or he would kill her too.—Terrified almost out of her senses, she caught her youngest son by the hand and fled to a neighbor's for assistance—her other children, equally panic-struck, rushed from the scene of butchery and fled in different directions, scarcely knowing whither they went, and rending the air with screams of "murder!"—the murder of their father!—A number of persons were soon collected at the house, but too late to stay the murderer's arms; he had completed his bloody work and fled.—On examining the body of the deceased, it appeared that a blow had been given upon the left temple with a lathing hatchet, and another on the crown of the head, which fractured the scull in a shocking manner; there were two other wounds about the face, which appeared to have been inflicted with the edge of the instrument.—Mrs. Rudder was unable to identify the person of the murderer, it being nearly dark, and all that she could discover of him was that he was a colored man. The jury, therefore, could only return a verdict of 'murder committed by some person unknown.'

We learn further, that a free colored man (whose name it would be improper to mention at present) is strongly suspected, and that a warrant has been issued to apprehend him.—*Herald.*

The Murderer of J. Rudder.—The eldest daughter of the late John Rudder, who was inhumanly murdered on Sunday evening last, whilst asleep in bed, in his house in Princess Anne county, has been apprehended, and is now in jail as the murderer of her father!—A younger sister, who was present at the commissission of the horrid deed, has given evidence of the fact of her being the murderer.

Beacon News Room, July 30.

From the National Intelligencer.

We had occasion, some time ago, to announce the revocation of the *exequatur* granted by the president of the United States to Mr. Letamendi, Spanish consul for East Florida. That gentleman has thought fit to publish, in the Charleston Courier, the following exposition of the cause of his degradation from Office:

Augustin de Latamendi, consul of the Spanish Nation for East Florida, appointed by the king of Spain, under the constitution, and acknowleged by the president of the United States by his *exequatur*:

To all whom it may concern:

Know Ye, That the Most Excellent Seignor Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez, first secretary of state of his Catholic Majesty, has addressed from Madrid, under date of 2d May last, an order to the Spanish *Charge d'Affaires*, near the government of the U. States, from which the following is an extract: "The King, *our Lord*, would not consent to the claim addresed to him by Don Augustin de Latamendi, requesting the payment of the salary due to him in the capacity of consul of East Florida, residing in St. Augustine, which consulship had been conferred upon him by the government called constitutional; and his majesty, agreeably to his royal will, declares said appointment null and of no value."

This order, as tyrannical as it is unjust and absurd, has been transmi ted to me by the Spanish *Charge d'Affaires*, residing in Philadelphia, and I have thought proper, in order to avoid being considered in this country as an impostor, to publish it. I was sent to the U. States by the king of Spain, and he assigned me, by a royal order, which I now possess, a salary of 15,000 rials a year, (1,875 dollars) no part of which, I declare upon my honor, have I received, and I possess a certificate of the same purport from the Spanish legation. During my residence of upwards of two years in St. Augustine, I was uniformly treated with kindness by its hospitable inhabitants, for which I feel grateful, and have no hesitation in referring to them both as to my private character and the manner in which I have discharged my official duties, which are suspended from this date, until the restoration of liberty to Spain.

A. DE LETAMENDI,
Consul of Spain (when free) for E. Florida.
Charleston, S. C. July 23d, 1825.

CURE FOR THE TETTER.

To the editor of Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

SIR:—After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) slice it in vinegar and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I suppose the vinegar extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand appeared whole as the other. I could scarcely believe that a perfect cure was so speedily accomplished by this simple remedy—but as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the benefit of others, I wish the value of the Red Root to be more generally known.

"It grows about a foot high in rich woodlands, and flowers in April. The leaf is roundish and deeply indented, somewhat like the white oak leaves—stems naked, supporting single flowers; blossoms white. When the fresh root, which is about the size of the little finger and blood red, is broken a juice issues in large drops resembling blood."

[*See Ewell's Medical Companion.*

Editors of Newspapers may oblige some of their readers, by inserting the above, in their useful columns.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Reeves, Mr. *Thomas Vincent* to Miss *Nancy Barnwell*, all of this county.

DIED,

In this place, yesterday morning at six o'clock, in the seventy-third year of her age, Mrs. *Ann Owen Cameron*. She died as she had lived in the faith and in the hope of the gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Brainerd will preach at the Methodist house of worship this evening at early candle lighting.

Aug 10.

The Anniversary Sermon for the Bible Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Paisley at Eno meeting house, on Monday next, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the society. It is hoped the friends of the Bible, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.

Aug. 10.

The Anniversary Sermon for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.

Aug. 10.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at the church of Nutbush, in Granville county, on Thursday the 25th instant, being the last Thursday in August.

J. Witherspoon, *Stated Clerk.*

Aug. 10.

WANTED,

A STRONG, serviceable, well-broke Carriage Horse, for which cash will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.

Aug. 10. 86—

SACRED MUSIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends opening a school for Vocal Music, as soon as a sufficient number can be obtained. Terms, two dollars per quarter, twenty-four lessons. Those desirous of patronizing the same, are requested to meet at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at early candle light.

James Aykroyd.

Aug. 10. 86—

STRAYS.

TAKEN up and entered on the Stray-Books in Greensborough, by John Perdew and Jacob Hubbird, both of Greensborough, one Sorrel Horse, supposed to be eight years old last spring, blaze face, valued at eighty dollars—one Bay Horse, supposed to be four years old, with three white feet, blind in the left eye, one white spot on his back bone, valued at forty dollars—one Bay Mare, supposed to be seven years old, valued at forty dollars. They all came to this place together.

Kendall Dawson, *Ranger.*

Greensboorough, Aug 6. 6—

DELAYS.

BY ROBERT SOUTHWELD.

Shun delays, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force,
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee.
Good is best, when soonest wrought,
Ling'ring labors come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure:
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After wits are dearly bought,
Lest thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies, he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourn'd have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

Seek thy salve while sore is green,
Fester'd wounds ask deeper lancing:
After cures are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chancing.
Time and place give best advice,
Out of season, out of price.

HISTORY OF ROME.

The rise, aggrandizement, decline and fall of the Roman power are included within the compass of twelve centuries. The mighty empire, like the majestic temples that adorned her capital, was broken into fragments, and divided among numerous nations. At the end of that period, by the incursions of foreign armies, the first foundations of those kingdoms were laid which are now the most distinguished in the history of the western world.—The Saxons contended successfully with the natives for the possession of Britain. Gaul and Spain were divided between the Franks, Visgoths, Suevi, and Burgundians; Africa was exposed to the Vandals and Moors; and Italy was filled with an army of northern barbarians. Constantinople, which continued for some centuries after the reign of its celebrated founder to give and imperfect representation of imperial splendour, was finally taken by the Turks with its dependent territories. The Roman empire resembled the Danube, which after pouring a grand and impetuous flood, and receiving the supply of large rivers, is divided into various streams before it mixes with the ocean.

The Romans, illustrious as they were for the dignity of their character, their martial prowess, and the extent of their empire, hold forth a splendid light for the guidance of mankind. Their virtues in the prosperity of the commonwealth, and their vices in its decline, furnish examples and cautions to persons of all succeeding times. In those kings and emperors, who were remarkable for purity of character, monarchs may find examples worthy of their imitation; and commonwealths may be taught, from the disorders of their factions, what limits to prescribe to the ambition of the wealthy, and what curb to impose upon the licentiousness of the populace. To be conversant with this important history is to view mankind engaged in the fullest exercise of patriotism, courage, and talents; or to contemplate them enervated by luxury, debased by corruption, and sunk into the most abject disgrace.

——————O Luxury,
Bane of elated life, of affluent states,
What weary change, what ruin is not thine!
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind,
To the soft entrance of thy rosy bower
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great
Dreadful attraction! while behind thee gapes
The unfathomable gulph, where Ashur lies
O'erwhelm'd, forgotton, and high-boasting Cham,
And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
And the great queen of earth, imperial Rome.
Dier's Fleece.

WEDDINGS:

BY A PARISH CLERK.

There were at least five carriages in the street filled with relations and friends. To judge from outward appearances, the rank and fortune on each side were quite equal, the ages suitable; the lady might be six and twenty, the gentleman four or five years older: he was a very handsome man, and she not ugly, but certainly much set off by the costly elegance of her dress. Dignified decorum seemed to be the order of the day, and the greetings in the vestry room were more polite than cordial. They were fine people, and too well bred to show their secret feelings in company. The whole assembly arranged themselves around the altar; the ceremony had already commenced, when suddenly a fearful scream rang through the church, and a female, young, beautiful, pale, and wild with agony, rushed up the centre-aisle. Her eye was haggard; her dress disordered; she must have passed the whole of the preceding day and night in concealment within the walls: she was so dreadfully agitated that she could only exclaim, "No! no! no!" and flinging herself between the bride and bridegroom, she clung to the rails for support, and looked up at the perjured seducer with such beseeching anguish, that hardened as he was, he was touched, and covered his face with his hand. She then turned round to the lady—"He is mine!" she said, "indeed he is mine. Oh, if you knew by what vows and sacred oaths he won me, you would not have met him here." The bridge elect drew up her dainty head, tossed her plumes, and whispered something to her brother, but stirred not from the spot. Meantime, the gentleman had recovered himself, and seemed resolved to face the matter out. Exhausted by her efforts, the intruder, who appeared to be reduced by her sufferings to an alarming state of weakness, hnd sunk upon the steps of the altar, and was now weeping bitterly. A consultation took place amongst the male portion of the party, and one of them asked the prostrate girl whether she had been married to the person whose union with another she now sought to prevent. "His wife," she cried, "certainly his wife, by every law of heaven." "That is no answer to my question," rejoined the unfeeling speaker. She was silent, but, urged a third time, arose, and with a glance of scorn, exclaimed; "I thought to have encountered men of honour, of humanity, those who would have espoused an injured, unprotected, helpless woman's cause. Is there nothing binding save those legal ties, whose infraction would be followed by disgraceful punishment; and cannot I obtain justice in this sacred place, pity in this holy edifice, a soothing balm to heal my breaking heart? Oh, Henry!" she continued, again appealing to her betrayer, "I came not here to reproach, to expose you, but to save you from the commission of a fearful crime. I do not ask you to fulfil those broken promises so often and so solemnly plighted, but pledge them not to another, false and forsworn as thou art; pause here, in compassion to me, in mercy to yourself" "I believe," said the bridegroom, addressing the clergyman, "that it cannot be necessary for me to say any thing to convince you of the impertinence of this interruption. This person has no claims upon me, that cannot be settled by my purse, and I therefore beg that the ceremony may go on." The forbidder of the banns was unprepared for an act of such determined cruelty, and she dropped immediately upon the ground, like one who had received a mortal wound, and was conveyed out of the church in a state of insensibility. The bridegroom coughed and wiped his face with his hankerchief; the bride took out her smelling bottle; there were whispers among the bridemaids, and one of the gentlemen left the party and walked off; but, in a moment, the utmost composure was restored to this highbred company, and the nuptial knot was tied.

It was on the following romantic story of the southern islands, that Lord Byron was supposed to have founded his beautiful poem of Christian.

There is a cavern in the island of Hoonga, one of the Tonga islands, in the South Pacific ocean, which can only be entered by diving into the sea, and has no other light than what is reflected from the bottom of the water. A young chief discovered it accidently while diving after a turtle, and the use which he made of his discovery will probably be sung in more than one European language, so beautifully is it adapted to a tale in verse.

There was a tyrannical governor at Vovaoo, against whom one of the chiefs formed a plan of insurrection; it was betrayed, and the chief with all his family and kin, was ordered to be destroyed. He had a beautiful daughter, betrothed to a chief of high rank, and she was included in the sentence. The youth who found the cavern, and had kept the secret to himself, loved the damsel, he told her the danger in time, and persuaded her to trust herself to him. They got into a canoe; the place of her retreat was described to her on the way to it,—these women swim like mermaids—she dived after him, and rose in the cavern; in the widest part it is about fifty feet, and its medium height is guessed at the same, the roof hung with stalactites.

Here he brought her the choicest food, the finest clothing, mats for her bed, and sandalwood oil to perfume herself; here he visited her as often as was consistent with prudence; and here, as it may be imagined, this Tonga Leander wooed and won the maid, whom, to make the interest complete, he had long loved in secret, when he had no hope. Meantime he prepared with all his dependants, male and female, to emigrate in secret to the Fiji Islands.

The intention was so well concealed that they embarked in safety, and his people asked him, at the point of their departure, if he would not take with him a Tonga wife; accordingly to their great astonishment, having steered close to a rock, he desired them to wait while he went into the sea to fetch her, jumped overboard, and just as they were beginning to be seriously alarmed at his long disappearance, he rose with his mistress from the water. This story is not deficient in that which all such stories should have to be perfectly delightful—a fortunate conclusion. The party remained at the Fijis till the oppressor died, and then returned to Vavaoo, where they enjoyed a long and happy life. This is related as an authentic tradition.

Quart. Review.

NEW HOLLAND.

The anomalous character of New Holland is strikingly illustrated in the following extract from "Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales, by Barron Field, esq."

"But this is New Holland, where it is summer with us when it is winter in Europe, and *vice versa;* where the barometer rises before bad weather and falls before good; where the north is the hot wind and the south is cold; where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar (cedrela toona, according to Mr. Brown;) where the fields are fenced with mahogany (eucalyptus robusta,) and myrtle trees are burnt for fire-wood: where the swans are black and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind leg, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the the mole (ornithorhynchus paradoxus) lays eggs and has a duck's bill: where there is a bird (maliphaga) with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus gaia, and the other to that of squalus; where the pears are made of wood (xylomelum pyriforme) with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry (exocarpus cupressiformis) grows with the stone at the outside."

At the dinner of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues at Buckanan's spring, Capt. Wm. Finney gave the following—

"Old Bachelors—May the Devil get such as ladies don't take"

Now without any disposition to disparage that highly meritorious and (in our opinion) much to be envied class of gentlemen, we must inform Capt. Finney that the great *Autocrat* is not to be put off with women's leavings. If we have formed a correct estimate of the delicacy of his appetite, he will have his "*pick and choice*" of beaux, husbands, and dandies, and will not suffer himself to be fed with such old rusty garbage as "ladies won't take," with due deference to Capt. Finney, *we* cannot help thinking (considering the present depressed state of matrimonial commerce, the great glut of women in the market, and scarcity of wife-dealing fellows) that such a bachelor as a woman would *not* take, the Devil would be ashamed to receive.

Georgetown Metropolitan.

RARA AVIS.

Hearing the other day of a beautiful bird, which was seen one morning last week in the garden of William Shaw, esq. at the corner of Prince and M'Dowall-streets, (New York,) we addressed a note to that gentleman, soliciting a description of the gay stranger from him. The following is the reply.—*Com. Adv.*

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your note of yesterday, requesting to be informed respecting a singular bird which took its flight from my garden, and was supposed to be the bird of Paradise, I answer, that, in my usual rounds yesterday, before sun rise, I surprised this bird in some long grass at the foot of my garden. It perched in a lilac hedge, and so astonished me with its singular appearance, that I suddenly halted, and silently admired, for a few moments, its uncommonly beautiful plumage, which it seemed at much pains to adjust. I turned round cautiously, and hastened to the house to awake my family, to see it; but before any of them got out, and shortly after resuming my station in the grass, it reached, by several efforts, the top of a weeping willow, which grew near the hedge, and prepared for flight. The sun had just risen, and I had but a minute's time to admire the changing hues of green, blue and gold, which alternately adorned this lovely visitant. In hopping up the tree, it seemed exceedingly cautious of its plumage, particularly of its tail, about which there appeared something awkard; but when it took flight there was perfect symmetry of parts and an elegant arangement of plumage, sufficient to float a bird of ten times its size. I have not language to describe the gracefulness and sublimity of its flight; but what we might conceive of angelic motion, in reading Milton's movements of the heavenly messengers, is the best idea I can suggest.

I am intimate with the appearance of most of the tropical birds of the western hemisphere, but have never seen any to resemble this. Were it possible for so delicate a creature to reach us by flight from the eastern world, I should be bold to pronounce it the bird of Paradise. Perhaps it might have escaped from some ship arriving at, or passing Sandy Hook, of which a little time will inform us.

There was a light air from the S. W. and it sprung from the tree as though it would have gone in that direction; but this I presume, was to keep its plumage unruffled, as it seemed of the most delicate flossy texture. With two or three flaps of its wings it rose rapidly, and turned gracefully to the east, spreading its wings and tail, and with scarcely any apparent effort, it seemed rather to float than fly. Its course was due east till I lost sight of it.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. SHAW.

There cannot be a more striking instance, how emphatically every doctrine of the gospel has a reference to practical goodness, than is exhibited by St. Paul, in that magnificent picture of the resurrection, in his epistle to the Corinthians, which our church has happily selected for the consolation of survivors at the last closing scene of mortality.—After an inference as triumphant, as it is logical, that because "Christ is risen, we shall rise also;" after the most philosophical illustration of the raising of the body from the dust, by the process of grain sown in the earth, and springing up into a new mode of existence; after describing the subjugation of all things to the Redeemer, and his laying down the mediatorial kingdom; after sketching with a seraph's pencil, the relative glories of the celestial and terrestrial bodies; after exhausting the grandest images of nature, and the dissolution of nature itself; after such a display of the solemnities of the great day, as makes this world, and all its concerns shrink into nothing: In such a moment, when, if ever, the rapt spirit might be supposed too highly wrought for precept and admonition—the apostle wound up, as he was, by the energies of inspiration, to the immediate view of the glorified state—the last trumpet sounding—the change from mortal to immortality effected in the twinkling of an eye—the sting of death drawn out—victory snatched from the grave—then, by a turn, as surprising as it is beautiful, he draws a conclusion as unexpectedly practical as his premises were grand and awful:—"*Therefore*, my beloved brethen, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." Then at once, by another quick transition, resorting from the duty to the reward, and winding up the whole with an argument as powerful, as his rhetoric had been sublime, he adds—"forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord." *Hannah Moore.*

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. EDITOR—Some few years since, I recollect to have seen the following Epitaph; although short, it embraces much, and should you deem it worthy a place in one corner of your paper, it may please the fancy of some of your readers. M.

EPITAPH

On the Stone of a Tomb which enclosed three little Children.

Beneath this Stone three infants' ashes lie;
Say are they lost or saved?
If death's by sin: they sin'd, because they're here—
If Heaven's by works: in Heaven they can't appear!
Ah! reason, how depraved!
Revere the sacred page! The knot's untied;
They died—for Adam sin'd;
They live—for Jesus died.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. Where intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and true virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit: and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell for cash, on Tuesday of August court, at the Market House in the town of Hillsborough,

Two Tracts of Land.

One adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

July 10th, 1825. 43—4w